CITY OF PEABODY

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

PEABODY - BACKGROUND

Peabody is located 18 miles north of Boston, at the junctions of Route 128, Route 1 and I-95. Current population is 45,838. Peabody, originally known as South Danvers, was incorporated as a Town in 1868 and became a City in 1916. The City is named for native son George Peabody, an early 19th century financier and philanthropist, who founded the banking house of J. P. Morgan.

In the late 19th century, the City became one of the largest leather producing centers in the country, supplying shoe leather to manufacturers in nearby Lynn and throughout New England. By 1919, the leather industry reached its peak in the City with over 100 firms and 8000 workers. The A. C. Lawrence Company was the largest tannery with approximately 3000 workers.

After World War II, the leather industry in Peabody, along with shoes and textiles in New England, went into a steep decline as manufacturers moved plants into cheaper labor markets in the South or overseas. The City obviously felt the economic loss of its mainstay industry. Today, there are nine tanneries and only a handful of leather finishers left in the City accounting for a total of 800 jobs out of an employment base of 24,000.

Like many New England cities, leather left its mark on the City by bringing in a multitude of ethnic groups (Greeks, Irish, Poles, Portuguese, Armenian, Chinese, Spanish - Speaking) whose descendants remain settled in its downtown neighborhoods.

The construction of Route 128 in the 1950's bisected Peabody and provided the highway access that stimulated suburban residential and commercial development. The North Shore Shopping Center, one of the largest retail malls in New England, was constructed in 1957 and renovated as an indoor mall in 1978. The suburbanization of Peabody in the 1960's and 1970's also shifted the City's employment makeup from manufacturing to service and retail jobs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LEPARTMENT

CENTENNIAL PARK AT PEABODY

The need to expand the City's tax base and provide employment opportunities for the blue collar labor force left behind by the tanneries stimulated public action to create a new industrial park in Peabody.

The Peabody Redevelopment Authority was established by the City and the Commonwealth in 1967 under the State's Urban Renewal Statutes (C. 121 B). In 1969, a site was selected for the park and an urban renewal plan adopted. The site was relatively vacant because of the steep slopes; bedrock, and surface rock. The entire 307 acre parcel was held by 56 seperate land owners and was the location of piggeries and junk yards, truly a blighted area.

Because of the large number of owners, land assembly took five years and cost the City 1.4 million dollars. (Costs could go higher as several land damage suits are pending). This delay, and other problems with the Peabody Redevelopment Authority, led the City to assume control of the Park in 1977 through a reorganized Community Development Authority.

In 1978, 3 million dollars in roadway, sewer and water line construction began, still without the benefit of a tenant or land sale. This work was funded with City bond proceeds and a 2.2 million dollar Economic Development Administration Grant.

Finally in late 1979, ten years after the initiation of the Park, the City had its first land sale. Cordell Engineering, a manufacturer of photographing processing equipment from Everett, purchased an 8.4 acre parcel and constructed a 40,000 square foot manufacturing facility.

While the City was concluding negotiations with Cordell, the Hunneman Company of Boston, hired by the City to market Centennial, brought the S. S. Pierce Company of Woburn and the Analogic Company of Wakefield to Peabody to meet Mayor Peter Torigian and show them the Park's potential.

Thus began an eighteen month negotiation process between S. S. Pierce, Analogic and the Mayor, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Governor's Office and the Massachusetts Department of Public Works that concluded in a 10 million dollar UDAG award (the largest of any small city in the country); state commitment of a highway interchange from 128; and a combined corporate commitment to construct a million square feet of office, manufacturing and distribution space that would mean thousands of new jobs to the City. Says Mayor Torigian:

'Without the UDAG grant, the highway interchange, and the City's commitment to spend 9 million in local funds for infrastructure, Centennial Park would still be a pile of rocks. It has been a classic case of how the public sector can work to create something that private developers just couldn't have pulled off."

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S. S. Pierce received a 1.5 million dollar UDAG loan: Analogic an 8.5 Million dollar UDAG. These government funded, low interest loans were used by both companies to write down the very expensive blasting, grading and filling that Centennial Park's terrain required.

F. Michael DiGiano, Chairman of the Peabody Community Development Authority, and charged with overseeing the day-to-day development of Centennial Park says

"The low interest UDAG loans served to subsidize the very high site development costs that these companies were looking at. The UDAG's allowed an economically distressed city like Peabody compete with more affluent communities along Route 128 that had more attractive, less costly industrial sites."

Pierce completed their 193,000 square feet office and distribution center in June of 1982. Analogic completed the first 200,000 square feet of a 600,000 square foot manufacturing complex in March of 1983. The company plans to begin construction of a second 200,000 square foot building this Spring. Together of a second 200,000 square foot building this Spring. Together these companies have brought with them over 1200 new jobs. Analogic plans to add another 4000 jobs over a five year period if business trends remain strong.

The attraction of these two well known New England firms provided the boost that the City's marketing effort needed. Within the next three years, the City sold out its entire 300 within the next three years, the City sold out its entire 300 acre park generating 3.9 million dollars in land sale revenues. Peabody became the host community to over 20 new firms and tenants who are constructing over 2.1 million square feet of new office and industrial space and providing 6000 jobs to the North Shore. Another 4.9 million dollars in HUD UDAG grants were received by the City to finance new developments by Daly Pharmaceutical, Avnet, Inc. of Woburn and Combined Properties, of Malden. Mayor Torigian points out that the 15 million in UDAG funds will result in over \$25 million in repayments that will be used by his administration as a revolving loan pool to further stimulate economic development and housing construction in the City. Says Mayor Torigian:

"Not only has Centennial Park renewed our industrial base, but the UDAG repayments from these new industries will serve to finance redevelopment in our downtown that was devastated when the tanneries left. I think that the Park has far surpassed anybody's expectation in terms of meeting our goals of broadened tax and job base. We were willing to take the risks with the land assembly and the investment in roads and utilities before we had tenants. I think our investment has paid off handsomely."

I DIDN'T KNOW THAT

So, you think you know the history of Peabody, lets see. We'll start with some easy ones.

DID YOU KNOW - That Peabody is the fifth name this area has had since 1626. They are Brooksby, in 1710 the Middle Precinct of Salem, in 1752 Danvers, in 1855 South Danvers and in 1868 Peabody.

- That in 1868 the town voted to change the name in honor of George Peabody, an international banker and philanthropist who was born here.
- That at high tide it was possible to sail a small boat up the North River as far as the Peabody Square area.
- That Peabody Square was once a large mill pond.
- That chocolate was manufactured on Foster Street by General Gideon Foster in the 1700's.
- That in the early 1900's Peabody was involved in the early development of the automobile industry.
- That City Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- That Rufus Sargent is the architect of City Hall, the Sutton House, West (Kiley) School and the Sutton Room extension of the Library.
- That with the adoption of the Massachusetts Constitution in 1789 twenty five slaves were freed in the Peabody Danvers area and that Sibyl Swinerton was the last survivor of the twenty five dying in 1863.
- That some of the early industries were glass manufacturing, soap manufacturing and pottery making.
- That the North Shore Shopping Center is built on the site of Oak Hill Estate and that the front door and frame were designed by Samuel McIntire and that this door and four columns are incorporated into the design of the Jordan Marsh Company building.

If you knew all of these little bits of information you truly know your Peabody history and should go to the head of the class. If your did not know any of this information or you would like to know more, please come to the Reference Room we'll be happy to help you read more about it.

Patricia A. Woodman Reference Aide

CITY OF PEABODY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

CENTENNIAL PARK AT PEABODY SUMMARY FACT SHEET

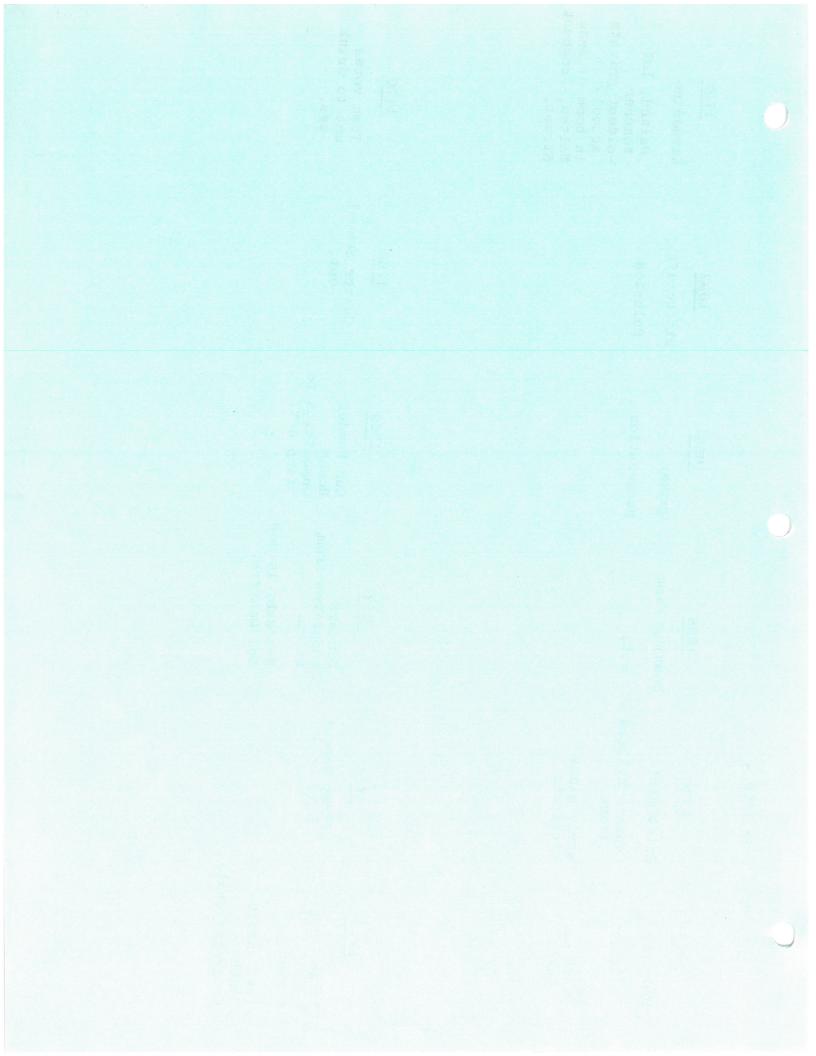
- 307 acres on Route 128 in Peabody, Massachusetts
- Sold or under agreement to 20 firms or tenants in the high tech, manufacturing, wholesale distribution, health service, banking, advertising fields (see attached table for specific listing)
- Presently 1,268,800 s.f. of industrial and office under construction. Total by 1987 of 2,063,800 s.f. Construction value of approximately \$100 million.
- Present number of jobs 3000; Total jobs by 1990 estimated at 7,500.
- Fifteen million dollars in UDAG's to five firms S. S. Pierce, Analogic, Avnet, Daly, Combined Properties.
- Nine million dollars of local funds for roadways and utilities



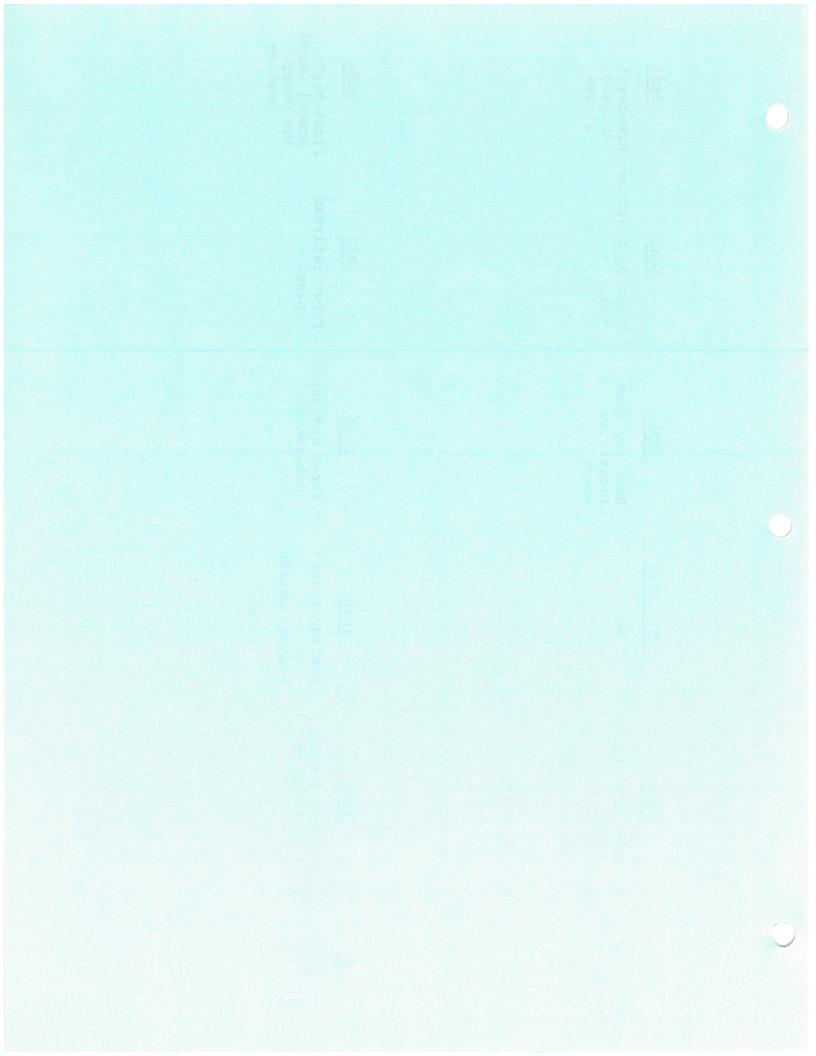
Katherine Daland, 1st teacher -oldest private school- in home of Jane Holten, Prospect Street.	Town votes not to drink tea.
witchcraft Delusion	Center School est.
1658 Quaker persecution	Gun Powder House Opposition to Stamp Act.
Downing Farmest.	Danvers Separates from Salem.
Grist mill Captain William Trask early glass artifacts	1714 First school est.
Brooksby Village Est. (part of Salem)	Middle Precinct formed.

Brooksby is now So. Danvers.

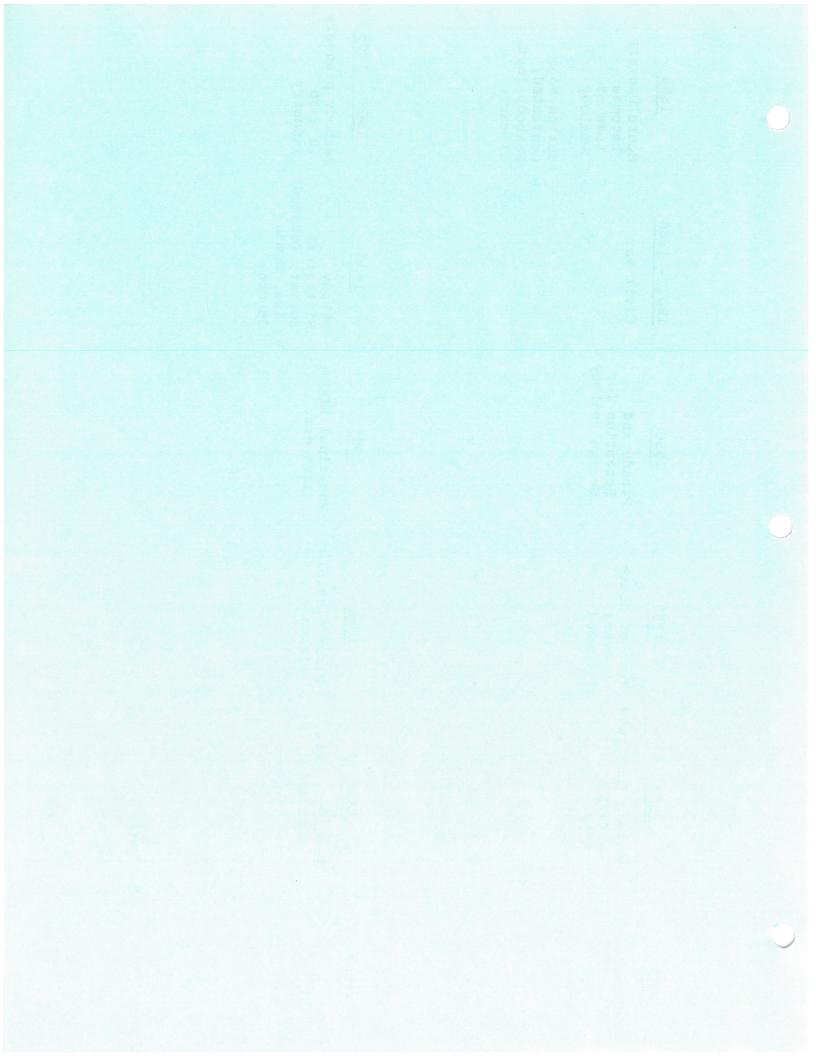
First church-South Congregational.



President Jackson visits	First high school named for George Peabody
First post office est.	1847 First railroad opened
Boot and shoe industries start	1845 First newspaper published
1812 - 1818 War	Conflagration in Peabody Square (Fire)
Glue industries start	1841 Felton School District #6
Battle of Lexington; 5 slain	1835 Lexington Monument dedicated



South Danvers becomes town of Peabody Sutton Room dedicated, Peabody Inst. Library	Peabody pioneers in auto industry
1861 - 1865 Civil War	Peabody Historical Society founded by Mrs. Lyman Osborn
Parade and Reception for George Peabody	Municipal Light plant est.
Town of South Danvers formed	1888 First electric lights
Peabody Institute Library est.	Town/City Hall dedicated
Centennial Celebration of Danvers	Civil War Monument dedicated

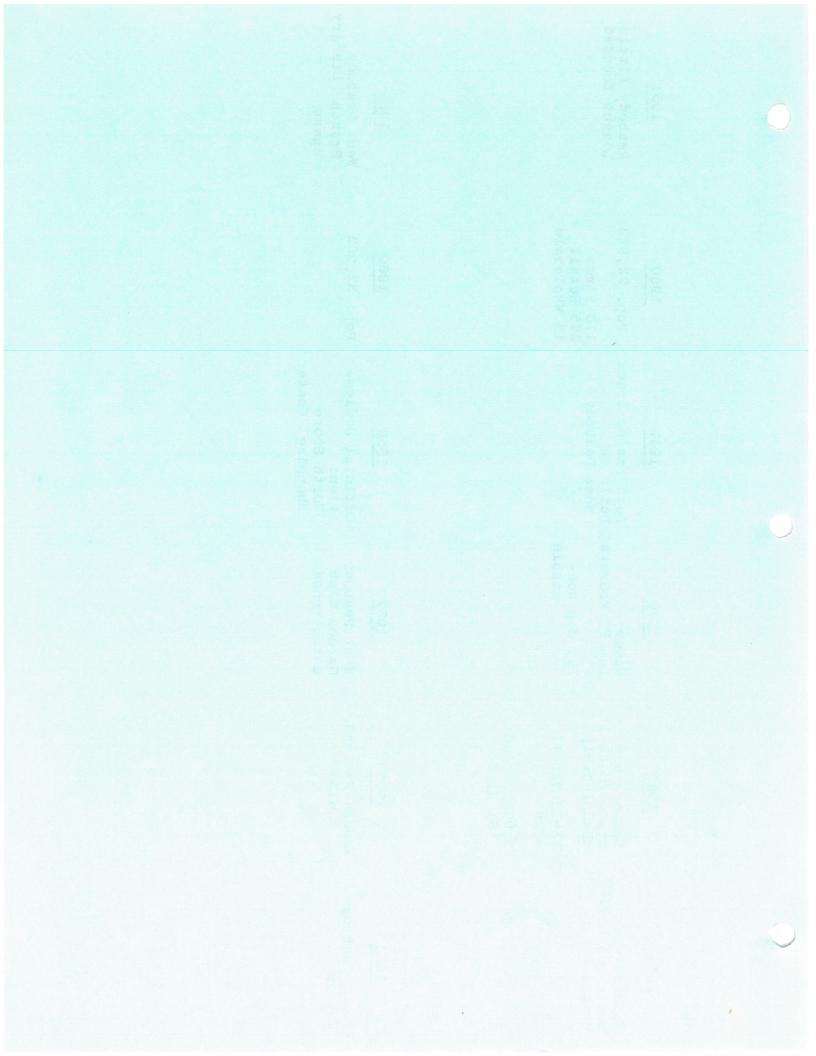


1920	pop. 19,552	7,095 pop. foreign born											
1919	Peabody recognized as world's largest producer of	leather - Armistice Day	- 1,062 Peabody citizens in WWI	- 26 died									
1918	Influenza epidemic, schools & public	places closed; 8 deaths a day	1 060 sweeted	1,009 women for	doing shimmy	ממווכם דוו הסמומים							
1917	Distr. Court est.		en)				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ers			tion:	Θŷ
1.916	Nov. 7 vote: 1,170 to 1,115	to accept Plan B City Charter	Dec. 19 (only men voted)	Samuel H. Donnell elected Mayor	92% of pop. voted	to remain "dry"	219 Retail Stores:	71 groceries 37 variety		6 furniture 6 bakeries	Roast Beef 22¢ lb. silk tie 29¢	public transportation:	electric trolley & "jitneys"
1915	Pop. 18,625	2nd largest town in Massachusetts	Town Meeting (Form of Gov't)	"booming" leather	industry	John E. Keefe,	Director						

Peabody Tanners win state football championship	Peabody Times established	Mayor: Robert A. Bakeman Peabody Garden Club est.	Eastman Gelatine establishes factory pop. 21,354	Fire Amdur- Limon leather factory	Mayor: James E. McVann
Library Director Nathan F. Masterson	Electric trolley service ends begins	Tanners win state football championship	Mayor Joseph B.	Passenger rail- road service ends	25th Anniversary of City largest parade in Essex County

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1951	Peabody Little League founded	1961	West Peabody Branch Library opens
1950	Pop. 22,972 113 Firms 285 Retail 18 Wholesale	1960	Pop: 32,302
1947	Auto racing track built in West Peabody	1958	Official Dedica- tion: North Shore Shopping Center
1946	Mayor: Leo F. McGrath lst dog con- stable	1957	West Peabody Garden Club established
1945	Tanners win state football championship World War II ends 3,000 served 81 died	1955	Korean War ends 5 died
1944	Tanners win state football championship	1954	Flood, Peabody Center



1970	Pop: 47,650 (4,346 foreign born) 6 piggeries 2,000 pigs	1979	Mayor: Peter Torigian
1969	Tanners win state football championship	1978	District Court of Peabody - new courthouse February blizzard largest in Mass.
1968	Mayor: Nicholas Mayroules Peabody Centennial Celebration	1976	City purchases Brooksby Farm Third largest city in Essex County
1967	Red Sox win pennant: Dick Williams, General Manager, Peabody resident South Branch Library opens	1975	Vietnam War ends 13 died
1966	50th Anniversary City of Peabody	1972	Library Director Thomas Scully
1962	Mayor: Edward T.Meaney	1971	Peabody Vet, Mem. High School built

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	1986
0	Library Director: Mary Ann Tricarico
	1994 Pop. 46,740

